ADVERTISEMENT.

Interesting Narrative of Trip
Into Interior of the
Country.

GLORY OF THE TROPICS

GLORY OF THE TROPICS

Winter Sun Shines Brightly
Above the Palm
Trees.

By FELIX NIETO DEL RIO.

Specially swritten for the Latin American Section of The Bun.

III.

At five o'clock in the morning the train for Mexico is ready to leave. The station, although still in the semi-darkness of daybreak, is made lively by the presence of many passengers who, having also arrived the previous day, are making preparation to leave for the different cities of the country. The station is of the North American type but one readily sees that it has been neglected.

When I went to purchase my tokets the preceding afternoon something came to my notice that made me very sad; the rusty rails with the exception of the Imports Unnecessary.

Cleth Imports Unnecessary. of daybreak, is made lively by the presence of many passengers who, having
also arrived the previous day, are making preparation to leave for the different
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When I went to purchase my tickets
the preceding afternoon something came
to my notice that made me very sad:
the rusty rails with the exception of one
betrayed the lack of activity and the
consequent privations feit in this region.
No detail is useless and unworthy, of

from the sierra together with the breaking dawn, carrying a mysterious sensation of revolution, bloodshed, banditts
hidden in the woods and unknown catastrophe. Such is the power the people speak
of with awe. I know that one travels with
more case than in other times; however,
I cannot separate myself from a vagues
fear. It is not in reality fear, because
under no consideration would I give
up my plan for penetrating the interior
of Mexico in its inquietude.

Like Journey in "Ressurrection."

My wife, who is acquainted with the
history of Mexico and has been advised
a thousand times against going to that
country, is anxious to see it all.

Groups of wretched people lying on
and arranging their tattered clothing,
luggage and children, proceed to take
the floor of the station bagin to awaken
and, arranging their tattered clothing,
luggage and children, proceed to take
the mountains are lost of green missers ble and the corner against going to that
country, is anxious to see it all.

Meets Gruesome Sight.

Meets Gruesome Sight.

The beautiful
them everywhere the reputation of
being a happy go lucky, care free people
happily there are numberiess examples giving evidence that Chileans care
and dare, and of their cand daunted determination. It is worth
mentioning, for instance, the feat of the
young aviation Lieutenant who a few
weeks ago risked his career, nay, even
mentioning, for instance, the feat of the
young aviation Lieutenant who a few
weeks ago risked his career, nay, even
hillis, and isolated hamlets divide themselves at the end of dusty roads along
which can be seen miusterers on foot at
the side of their pack mules. The stathe side of being a happy go lucky, care free peole.

Happily there are numberiess examples giving c

Groups of wretched people lying on the floor of the station begin to awaken and, arranging their tattered clothing, luggage and children, proceed to take their places in the third class cars which are as miserable and uncomfortable as those described by Tolstoy in his "Resur-rection" when the hero of the novel starts upon his tragic journey to Siberia to follow his beloved harlot.

The enormous hats hide in great part

country, where the winter sun ap-above the palm trees in the east. by the saints. The sun of Mexico is going to be my best friend for a long time; in this cen-tral valley it seems brighter and more gentle than all the other suns of the where Pan rejoices and where Mercury

morning is clear, the air refreshing. Vera Cruz disappears from view lometers, hardly exploited under the re-with her towers and roofs in a pic-

acquires an imposing exuberance in which the vegetal glory of the tropics

The deep creeks signag among the banana trees hiding dark and fresh cut rocks and waterfalls that fall musically fown the sides of the mountain, where down the sides of the mountain, where everything sings an eternal song of the wild life which is still to-day the virgin son of our America. Hills covered with a verdure beyond description are separated by canyons which it does not seem possible the rails can pass over. forest of wild banana trees that brings to the mind scenes of primitive tunnel when another green cliff appears Everything is green, all over is light. The train rolls along the old path used before by the stage coaches and des he audacious curves that after half an ur leave us across the canyon face to face with the spot where we were be-

#### Arrival at Cordoba.

Cordoba, the accidental capital of Vera | merce is to open at once a branch office th architecture, comes to view unexpectedly amidst the cultivated land and deep forest. Here the Governor of that the new office will be in full Cruz, Gen. Candido Aguilar, youthful hero of the revolution and for whom the Mexican bureau of the association a letter from the Charge d'Af-of Mexico in Chile, has come to vide for the needs of the present situaspend his honeymoon, Gen. Aguilar is tion with respect to commerce and Minister of Foreign. Relations of Carriendly relations with Mexico. In advance. I am told he is a young man of dition to the office in Mexico City others extraordinary character and that his mother urged him to enlist in the revolution when Huerta killed Madero; his military administration has been prudent and honest, endearing him to the Vera Cruzans, whom he governs from the naless at Cortains.

e palace at Cordoba.

Very beautiful flowers are sold in the nated articles. Bids will be forwarded ation. A multitude of people who lough humble are not poor, offer when business is closed the field represents and delicacies to the travellers. station. A multitude of people who shough humble are not poor, offer treets and delicacles to the travellers. e landscape gives one the sensation sleep in the heat of midday. The

ahead the forest continues and and then we see the three locotives of the exploring train. Before possible on a self-supporting basis, each interested firm paying a registration fee interested firm paying a registration fee of fire advising caution has been dislayed. The exploring train has gone head and only after a quarter of an our the sound of a whistle is heard. Sound that the echo reproduces institutely while we continue to climb the islinitely while we continue to climb the parts by will be permanent, but is in the individual firms to follow. The benefits of its work will not be limited to Chicago at the rails causing them to fall into the companies; they will be extended

companies; they will be extended throughout the Mississippi Valley. The are approaching Orizaba. The new enterprise is the direct result of the recent visit to Mexico of the dele-with a sovereign majesty. The prairies where wheat and the country of the Mississippi Valley Asso-prairies where wheat and the country of the Mississippi Valley Asso-diation.

CHILEAN TRAVELLER

WRITES OF MEXICO and numerous fruit trees are cultivated to supply the wants of this industrial region. Origaba is a centre of great manufacturing activity.

On the train we are presented to a French gentleman, a M. Leon Signoret, who had been in Chile some years before, forming part of a commercial commission. RECEIVE VISITORS

Foreign Culture and Methods Make Strong Appeal to Their Imagination.

ARE KEEN FOR PROGRESS

Travellers Entertained With Hospitality That Is Given Most Liberally.

By GRACIELA MANDUJANO.

pocially written for the Latin American Section of THE SUN. Show the Brooklyn Bridge or Woolworth Building to a man with any sense of self-respect and personal ambition and tell him that that is the esult of the work of a man's brain and you will have destroyed forever and you will have destroyed forever after his placid contentment with himself, for he will set his brain awhiritrying to devise the formula for something that is just as wonderful in his own line of work. Of course there is no doubt that the results of powerful emulation spell rapid progrees.

But show him the quiet, imposing Andes with snowy caps, blushing at sunrise; let him listen while he works to the song of the waves, unconquerable and untamed; put him in a hot, parched desert and he will try to soar over the barrier, master the ocean waves and

the rusty rails with the exception of one betrayed the lack of activity and the consequent privations felt in this region. No detail is useless and unworthy of note on a journey across a district where history has precipitated a cataract of events in the short space of five years, because the intensity of the happanings is reflected in even the most trivial matters.

So it is that upon starting my journey for the interior of Mexico I wish to be impertinently inquisitive.

The hour of departure approaches, The minutes stretch themselves over a strange silence that seems to descend from the sierra together with the breaking dawn, carrying a mysterious sensation of revolution, bloodshed, bandits hidden in the woods and unknown catashing dawn, carrying a mysterious sensation of revolution, bloodshed, bandits hidden in the woods and unknown catashing has now to the consumption of the sierra together with the breaking dawn, carrying a mysterious sensation of revolution, bloodshed, bandits hidden in the woods and unknown catashing has now to the significant of the cloth mills of the Republic are busy and some of them working that the great part of the cloth mills of the Republic are busy and some of the morking and some of them working day and some of the morking day and some

ingage and children, proceed to take their places in the third class cars which are as miserable and uncomfortable as those described by Toistoy in his "Resurrection" when the hero of the novel starts upon his trage journey to Siberia to follow his beloved harlot.

The enormous hats hide in great part the faces of these men; the women wrapped in shawis are loaded with all their belongings.

Further on are several soldiers talking and taking coffee with fritters near an ambulant kitelien that fills the air with a smell of boiling fat and scalded milk. Our "Pullman" is very full. The lighted cigars show up like glowworms segainst the darkness of the car. Every one is talking and laughing, but all the din is as noshing compared to the cries of a youngster who is hungry; nothing else interests him just then.

Suddenly a strident whistic is heard in the distance and rapidly approaches us. It is the exploring train that comes to proceed us on the road to find out of any gang of suspicious persons are

us it is the exploring train that comes to proceed us on the road to find out if any gang of suspicious persons are lying in wait to attack our train.

The mountain range is infested with bandits, who know full well when the passenger steamers arrive in Vera Crux and when an attack on the trains for the interior of Mexico is best worth while.

But as the Government is well aware of the habits of these "Felicist gangs" it doubles its vigilance along the route in a way that an attack is very rarely successful. Thus I am informed by persons making the trip with me.

A little later the train is out in the open country, where the winter sun appears of the property in the means of these sinners there are some who are just. The revolution was not made

ing the great majority, it is the for eigners who visit the country who the true representatives of a superior culture. Perhaps it would be easy to detect at times a certain unrease subconscious admiration for the Eng-lishman or the Frenchman, just because they are unable to speak any other language than their own. The tradition countries are always respected, as

Vast prairies have already given their

gives out merry tales.

Mexico, with its 2,000,000 square ki-

can become a granary as important as that of the Rio Plata. In South America

we have not the faintest idea of what the magnificent Mexican country truly is.

With the nightfall we approach the capital, which can be seen in the dis-tance through a delicate phosphorescence, We pass San Juan de Teotihuacan, fa-

nous for its pyramids of the Axtecs; we

(To be Continued.)

Practical Scheme Is to Be Put

in Operation.

To encourage the immediate develop

ment of trade between Chicago and Mex-

ico, the Chicago Association of Com-

trade commissioner of the association, has left for Mexico, and it is expected

bureau is to be operated as nearly as possible on a self-supporting basis, each

**MEXICAN TRADE** 

CHICAGO OPENS

sometimes they may cause surprise.
Add to this sense of wonder the ditional, exquisite hospitality of the Chilean household. For, although the is accustomed, although the home of his host may be nothing but a rickety old rancho in the country, where is the traveller so careful of his bodily comfort of Tenocarian, and with an infinite that he would not appreciate in its true need of rest after just two months' value the simple and sincere greeting of travel from Santiago of Chile to this welcome: "Este en su case, senor." need of rest after just two months' travel from Santiago of Chile to this

> The visitor will occupy the prettiest room with the best bed in the house, even if the whole household may be inconroom the Atlantic Ocean over the
> venienced by doing so; at the table he
> will sit by the father and be served the
> The costal region of Peru. venienced by doing so; at the table he will sit by the father and be served the best cuts and daintiest dishes; dusty bottles of old sparkling wine will us brought in his honor from the darkest corner in the celiar; the girls will where traversed by rivers is cultivated by irrigation, so that where the water supply from the rivers is plentiful Peru smile, while the boys with wide opened is at an advantage as compared with aver forget their hunting expeditions. eyes forget their hunting expeditions to their shyness. In a word, the fact of

being a foreigner is a title of honor.

If, instead of being a casual visitor. the foreigner plans to live and struggle among the people of the country, making it his permanent home, he may count in advance upon the respect of the people with whom he has to deal. will be no envy for his success and no difficulty in the way of achieving it. So why wondere that foreigners who have visited the country want to stay there and make it their home, if they find admiring friends in hospitable omes, tolerance and respect, beautiful arroundings, restful life and opportunities for working and gaining fame in that little, hidden nest of intellectual from everywhere the real gems of mod-

## BUENOS AYRES SHOW OFF.

Owing to the deplorable shipping and rate to be agreed upon at the time the labor conditions in the Argentine, the bid is forwarded. The Mexican trade American National Exhibition, which bureau is to be operated as nearly as was to have been held in Buenos Ayres on November 12 to December 14, 1919

Plans for the exhibition have been under way since 1915, when the extional Exposition at San Francisco unanimously decided that Buenos Ayres would be the best city for American manufacturers to display their products The organization of management of the exhibition was to have been under the direction of the North American throughout the Mississippi Valley. The Exhibition Syndicate, which was in-new enterprise is the direct result of the recent visit to Mexico of the deleexhibition of American manufactured goods in Buenos Ayres,

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## MERCANTILE BANK OF THE AMERICAS

An American Bank for Poreign Trade 44 PINE STREET **NEW YORK** 

MERCANTILE BANK OF THE AMERICAS Rambla de los Estudios-Canuda 2, Barcelona

# PERU AGRICULTURE

Climate, Altitude, Position and People Contribute to Conditions.

Nature has given to Peru the spice of agricultural life if variety is a determining factor. For agricultural conditions in Peru depend more directly on climate, altitude, position and the people than almost anywhere else on the globe, and she has them all in great variety.

One can call along the Peruvian coast for a thousand miles or so and wonder if such a gorgeous hued desert can be productive of anything at all and is given answer by the wonderful productiveness of the almost fifty river valleys which stand out as green oases along the barren shore line. The soil is rich and fertile, but needs water to make it produce. In Lima they say it rains once in fourteen years, but it never really rains as understood in North America. Umbrellas are a drus on the market. The absence of rain is caused by all the moisture in the air being precipitated as rain on the eastbes of the Andes as the moisture

laden winds blow across South America from the Atlantic Ocean over the Andes countries which depend on rain for their crops. Sugar cane, cotton and rice are chiefly grown in the coastal region and in this region modern machinery and methods are used to a great extent, though there is need for an increasing use of the best types of agricultural machinery, a need which has been recognized by sending a com-mercial delegation to other countries. At present the most important agri-

cultural section of Peru is the coastal region, as virtually all of her sugar region, as virtually all of her sugar cane, cotton and rice, the three major staples, are grown in this segion on great plantations using up to date machinery. Some of her cotton is the finest grown, commanding high prices, and her sugar cane, due to favorable soil and irrigation, has an exceptionally high sugar content, so that Peru is favorable field for agricultural deve opment, as a far greater coastal area can be brought under cultivation than ent. The Government long ago culture and Veterinary Science, as well as an experimental station for the study

of sugar Huge Guano Deposits.

Peru has a great agricultural asset the literally millions of pelicans, gulls former Peruvian, now Chilean, nitrate fields is also used for this purpose. Absence of rain is thus in some respects a blessing in disguise, as hard rains nitrate deposits and never have etimu-lated the Peruvians to irrigation, which is the best method of farming. Totally different from the coastal belt

Totally different from the coastal belt in most of their characteristics are the the last to be developed for agricultural other two regions of Peru, the sierra needs, the inhabitants are wild Indians and the montana. The sierra is the called chunchos, who roam the dense

mountain region; the slopes of the mountains with the valleys between. Here there are gradations from the desert conditions of the coast through temperate to arctic conditions on the mountain tops, which, though near the equator, are some of them so high (the highest is more than 22,000 feet above sea level) as to have glacier caps. The Andes run in three parallel ranges with There is a great future lying here highest is more than 22,000 feet above sea level) as to have glacier caps. The Andes run in three parallel ranges with fertile valleys between, in which the waters of the mighty Amason start on their long journey across South America. On the eastern slope of the Andes there is again a gradation from the arctic sagain a gradation from the arctic

through the temperate to the trople jungle region of the Amazonian plain or AMERICAN PRODUCTS nontana. The sierra region of the After Four Years of Hard eastern slopes of the Andes extending Times Prosperity Returns. down through the sub-tropical belt to future agricultural region of Peru, for May 24, 1919. here is insufficient water for irrigation Editor Latin American Department

THE SUN-Str: Ecuador during the

amount for each country.

Our principal market in pre-war times

was Hamburg, but when war was do-

uation became very critical.

clared in Europe that market was dis-

000 bags stored in the warehouses of

Bank of the Americas, Inc., in New

due to the fact that we were unable to

imports brought an abnormal exchange

situation, the rate of exchange going up

as high as 3.40 sucres for \$1 American gold, normal rate being 2.06 sucres

ness in cocoa beans started lively all over the world and we have been able

After the armistice was signed busi-

In the steres region sugar care fields and vineyards are in the lower warmer valleys; above these maire, wheat, oats, parley and alfalfa grown on mountain slopes, while highest of all, above 13,000 feet elevation, only the native potatoes and quinua will thrive. Potatoes which we call Irish really are descende those grown in the sierra region of Peru and the south of Chile. On the eastern montana, slopes of the Andes grow sugar cane, tobacco, coffee, cocoa, cacao, &c. In fact, there is no limit to what can be grown here when the land is cleared,

coast to suport a large future

transportation provided and agricultural machinery introduced. Peru's crying need has been and is means of communication, a fact which the Government fully appreciated, for from using trails Peru went into building railroads without the intermediate step of road construction. It is pro-Railroad of Peru, the highest in the world, down into the montana region which will be a long step toward open-ing this region to agriculture, but the difficulty of construction of such a railroad is considerable, due to mountain-ous country, forests and rains, without considering financial reasons.

Three Classes in Peru.

The real agricultural population of Peru, the Cholos, is also in the sierra region. Peru has roughly three classes: The whites of Spanish descent and the mestisos (Spanish Indian); the Cholos or Quechua Indians, once subject to the Incas, and the wild, barbaric Indians of the jungles. The Spanish and mestisos to some extent constitute the ruling and professional class, the mestisos and Cholos the laboring class in the sterra. But the Cholos are naturally agricultural in their oversity. class in the sierra. But the Choice are naturally agricultural in their pursuits and are more numerous than the other classes.

This new situation has brought the exchange on dollars to 2.15 (sucres) and at par on pounds sterling.

The time is ripe in Ecudor, after four the sale.

The Indians are as addicted to years of very hard times, for the sale coca chewing sum, as the cocaine thus imbihed is a wonderful stimulant and ensured a period of prosperity and naturally now that a new era has arbica them to work hard on second and the state of the sale cocaine thus the sale cocaine thus in the sale country and the sale cocaine thus in the sale country and times, for the sale of general merchandise. The country and times, for the sale of general merchandise. The country and times, for the sale of general merchandise. The country and times, for the sale of general merchandise. ables them to work hard on scanty nourishment. In order to rid himself of the
bitter taste of the coca leaves the
Cholo takes an even more bitter white
powder with it. The Cholo is the agriwill advance considerably. cultural laborer the Peruvian Govern-So as to give an idea of buying con-ment will have to educate up to the use ditions I would like to mention that of modern machinery and methods when during the month of April I was able the literally millions of pelicans, gulls and other birds make a peculiarly rich soil fertiliser. Some nitrate from the former Peruyian, now Chilean, nitrate is yet possible a great agricultural demake necessary the modernizing of the farming of the Cholo of the sierras. Of blessing in disguise. As hard rains farming of the Cholo of the sterra. Of busines unld have washed away the guano and trate deposits and never have stimuted the Peruvians to irrigation, which the best method of farming.

farming of the Cholo of the sterra. Of business course, there are in the sterra region a modation of fairly modernly equipped and expected the plantations, but these are owned not by sight, the Cholos, but by whites or mesticos.

developing farming in the sierras in the to sell direct from New York to Ecuador distant future, but for an Indian he is from the various representations that is yet possible a great agricultural development in the coastal region before ty for the American manufacturer in it will reach its limit of production and make necessary the modernizing of the for the future control of Ecuadorian

# BRAZIL'S MANGROVES ARE GREAT SOURCE OF WEALTH

Bark Much in Demand for Use in American Tanneries -New Process of Extraction Cuts Transportation Costs.

By JOSE C. ALVES DE LIMA. Brasilian Consul-General and Inspector of Brasilian Consulates in Central America, North America and Asia Specially written for the Latin American Section of THE SUN.

One of Brazil's most lucrative yet almost undeveloped sources of wealth lies in the exploitation of her mangroves, which flourish in countiess thousands in great world war was in a very bad a wild state along the river areas borfinancial position owing to the fact that its main export product, namely cocoa dering her northern coast. Here we beans, was more or less boycotted the tave proximity to ocean trade routes have preximity to ocean trade routes ranks in the river estuaries, covering beans, was more or less beyootted the world over as a luxury. England limited to a very small amount the importation of cocoa, and this amount was covered by the production of the British

On the middle and northeast coast of colonies. France was a closed market

for our product, due to the scarcity of tonnage, and in the United States of hape 2,000 miles long, nature has pro-America it was allocated to a certain vided an extraordinary favorable location for the gathering of mangrove bark, one of the most needed ingredi- is used for firewood only-and on acents for tanning industries. The concarded, and owing to the facts men-tioned in the above paragraph the sit-coastal creeks and rivers easily accescoastal creeks and rivers easily accesexports yearly on an average of \$50,000 sible and often navigable for good sized to \$00,000 bags of cocoa, of which up to vessels, meet all the requirements of November 1 of last year there was 200- economic exploitation. Even the smaller the Associacion de Agricultores del Ecuador at Guayaquil and 115,000 bags which in this wonderful Amazonian territory, they had consigned to the Mercant le which more than 100 years ago the great naturalist Humboldt prophesied would supply the world with an abun- turity in about five years, the black in The scarcity of New York exchange industrial chemistry ingredients,

How many times, travelling from San-

tos, our coffee seaport, have I noticed stilted roots without realizing the enormous wealth they offered to the tanning industry. Often one could see areas of it strikes the soft oase, where it is anhundreds of thousands of acres covered chored, assisted often by the waves. of these rapidly growing trees, whose of the rootlets, which spread quickly into tarneries.

from one acre. There are two species of mangrove from which the bark is gathered for commercial purposes, viz: the red and debris carried down by the rivers and

high tide. The stilled roots often raise the trunk from five to eight feet above the sandy mud wherein it grows and this trunk branches out freely on all the exploitation of such extensive the exploitation of such extensive the sandy mud wherein it grows and this trunk branches out freely on all the exploitation of such extensive the done. this trunk branches out freely on all sides. From the trunk proper and the larger branches the bark of commerce is taken. It is thick and coruscated and sits loosely on the timber so that a sharp blow with a hard wood or iron implefor the future control of Ecuadorian business, if they are willing to acombusiness, if they are willing in the bark the acombusiness of extracting from the bark the acombusiness of extracting from the bark than acombusiness, and acombusiness of extracting from the bark than acombusiness of extracting from the bark than acombusiness, and acombusiness of extracting from the bark than acombusiness of extracting from the bark tha

from the mud, above high water mark, Here the operation of stripping the bark is carried on in the vicinity of drying barbecues or sheds.

Hefore being dried the chunks of bark are reduced to fine shreds to render the drying process more thorough and rapid. When dry the mass is tightly pressed into bags and shipped.

The black mangrove is a much larger tree, which stands thickly in serried many square miles of mud banks. Often there are from 200 to 300 trees to the acre. The trunks are straight and tail Brazil, covering an extensive line, peror forty feet at full growth and a diam-, eter of perhaps one foot at the base.

While the wood of the red mangrove count of its high heating properties it the black mangrove is used for rafters, joists, etc., in building operations. In fact, the timber is highly prized owing to its imperviousness to insect attacks, especially to the dreaded white ant.

Reds Mature in Five Yeurs. The red mangrove grows to full ma-

dance of its most needed medicinal and about ten. Both grow from seeds borne on the twigs from which, when ripe, they fall into the water. This seed is shaped somewhat like an Indian club, from 6 to s inches long and about % inch in dithose vast areas of mangroves on their is the embryonic plant inclosed in a diminutive sheath. When dropped in the water this seed floats vertically and is carried about by the tide and wind until with an uninterrupted and thick growth which drive the conical lower end of the bark is in constant demand in American | the surrounding mud, takes place within On an average from one and one-half and the embryonic tree is launch its growth. The development is rapid to two tons of bark can be gathered and in a few months the plant is several feet above the water.

These wonderful plants are land build-

The red is the most common. It constantly making new soil along the grows as a gnarled and stunted tree, banks and in the estuaries. Should it happen that a few seeds catch hold on a these trees flourish in the estuaries of shoal or bar way out in the bay, in a These trees flourish in the estuaries of shoal or bar way out in the bay, in a rivers and bays on land inundated at short time a tiny island is formed, con-